

\* \* \* has saved lives and much suffering \* \* \* A wise man will provide in time. Insure Protection for your Family by providing means of escape should a severe accident occur, such as is of daily occurrence. The clippings below \* \* \* illustrate constant danger and the need of immediate efficient aid. We firmly believe had Mecca Compound been immediately applied in sufficient quantity all of those, here mentioned, would have been saved. Note well the case of Mr. Mead of Council Bluffs, Iowa, how prompt application saved his life. Duty neglected brings remorse but can not restore life. A Mr. Mead of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was terribly burned by an explosion of gasoline. In less than ten minutes one third of his body had blistered while the whole body, except the head and feet, seemed ready to break forth \* \* \* had a good supply of Mecca Compound \* \* \* covering him half an inch thick. \* \* \* in five weeks he was back to his shop, without a scar or blemish. In this case 30 minutes' delay meant death in a few hours. \* \* \* Clippings from The Chicago Daily Tribune \* \* \* died \* \* \* of scalds \* \* \* died \* \* \* of burns."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of fat, petrolatum, zinc oxide (1.2 per cent), and a trace of phenol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that the labels on the box and carton and in the accompanying circulars contained statements as above set forth, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, which were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On May 14, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14341. Adulteration and misbranding of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 85 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20903. I. S. No. 8108-x. S. No. E-5654.)**

On March 2, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 85 cans of frozen eggs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the J. A. Long Co., from Union City, Ind., on or about January 26, 1926, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "J. A. Long Company, Portland, Ind."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On April 2, 1926, the J. A. Long Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$750, conditioned in part that the bad portion be separated from the article and destroyed or denatured.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14342. Adulteration and misbranding of quinine sulphate tablets. U. S. v. United Drug Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 19595. I. S. Nos. 13025-v, 13030-v, 13031-v.)**

On April 7, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the United Drug Co., a corporation, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New York, in various consignments, on or about March 14 and 21, and April 4, 1924, respectively, of quantities of quinine sulphate tablets which were adulter-

ted and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Quinine Sulphate 5 Grains" (or "2 Grains" or "3 Grains") "United Drug Co. Boston."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that the tablets labeled "5 Grains" contained 3 grains of quinine sulphate each, the tablets labeled "2 Grains" contained 1.56 grains of quinine sulphate each, and the tablets labeled "3 Grains" contained 2.68 grains of quinine sulphate each.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that the tablets were represented to contain 5 grains, 2 grains, or 3 grains, as the case might be, of quinine sulphate, whereas the said tablets contained less quinine sulphate than represented.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tablets \* \* \* Quinine Sulphate 5 Grains," "Tablet \* \* \* Quinine Sulphate 2 Grains," and "Tablets \* \* \* Quinine Sulphate 3 Grains," borne on the respective labels, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that the tablets contained 5 grains, 2 grains, or 3 grains, as the case might be, of quinine sulphate, whereas the said tablets contained less quinine sulphate than so represented.

On May 3, 1926, a plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**4343. Misbranding of quinine sulphate pills, nitroglycerin tablets, and tincture nux vomica.** U. S. v. The E. L. Patch Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. No. 19637. I. S. Nos. 2168-v, 2440-v, 12849-v, 13003-v, 13005-v, 13359-v, 13449-v, 14324-v, 15875-v, 16047-v.)

On July 13, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the E. L. Patch Co., a corporation, Boston, Mass., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments between the dates of March 31 and December 3, 1924, from the State of Massachusetts into the States of New York, New Jersey, and Maine, respectively, of quantities of quinine sulphate pills, nitroglycerin tablets and tincture nux vomica which were misbranded. The articles were labeled, respectively: "Pills Sugar Coated Quinine Sulphate 2 grains \* \* \* The E. L. Patch Co. Manufacturing Pharmacists Boston, Mass.," "Tablets Nitroglycerin 1-100 grain," "Tincture of Nux Vomica 72% Alcohol Strength of U. S. P. IX 100 mls contain 0.25 Gm. of total alkaloids of Nux Vomica."

Misbranding of the quinine sulphate pills and the nitroglycerin tablets was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Pills \* \* \* Quinine Sulphate 2 grains," and "Tablets Nitroglycerin 1-100 grain," borne on the labels of the respective products, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that the quinine sulphate pills each contained 2 grains of quinine sulphate, and that the nitroglycerin tablets each contained 1-100 grain of nitroglycerin, whereas the said quinine sulphate pills contained less than 2 grains of quinine sulphate each, the 5 lots containing approximately 1.643, 1.665, 1.677, 1.665, and 1.664 grains of quinine sulphate, respectively, to each pill, and the nitroglycerin tablets containing 0.00722, 0.00724, 0.00614, 0.00713 grain of nitroglycerin, respectively, to each tablet.

Misbranding of the tincture nux vomica was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Tincture of Nux Vomica \* \* \* Strength of U. S. P. IX 100 mls contain 0.25 Gm. of total alkaloids of Nux Vomica," borne on the label, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the article was nux vomica which conformed to the standard prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia, Volume IX, and that 100 mls of the article contained 0.25 gram of total alkaloids of nux vomica, whereas it was not nux vomica of the standard prescribed by the said pharmacopoeia, and 100 mls of the article did not contain 0.25 gram of total alkaloids of nux vomica but did contain a less amount, to wit, 0.154 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 mls.

On December 28, 1925, a plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*